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"God grants liberty only to those who love it, and are ready to guard and defend it."—Daniel Webster

Nevada City Nugget

COVERS RICHEST GOLD AREA IN CALIFORNIA

This paper gives you complete coverage of all local happenings. If you want to read about your friends, your neighbors, and your town, read The Nugget.

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THINKING OUT LOUD

By H. M. L.

It is to be expected that the Japs, which were more than ordinarily disorganized for three or four months before their surrender, will be tardy in concluding peace. We are inclined to believe that disorder and disunity have been chronic for a score of years in Japan. There was the army group, the navy group, the big industrialists and the hoipoli that never had anything to do with government save to carry its burdens. The three first groups were continually fighting, and it was only the army's wanton, headlong attack on China that brought cohesion among all four groups. Once plunged in war, the entire nation presented an apparently united front.

But thinking back over the course of the war, aside from the general plan of going out and taking the territory of all Pacific neighbors, it is now easy to note a lack of co-ordination. The nevy which should have been the strongest branch of the armed services proved to be the weakest, and when the navy went down starvation faced not only vast numbers of troops on the fringe of the Jap conquests, but the home islands undoubtedly began to be pinched with hunger. Central command of all forces, of course, resided in the mikado, but it was never firm and never well coordinated, and many of the Jap attacks were apparently under local direction, as, for instance, the invasion of eastern India, in which a huge army was destroyed because lines of supplies were lost for lack of guarding, and the supplies themselves were utterly inadequate. It seems extremely doubtful whether that campaign which failed so disastrously had any direction or support from Tokyo.

Like the Germans the entire war plan of the Japs contemplated only the offensive. When the time came for defense, each unit was commanded to stand and die. There was in most cases no attempt to reinforce or supply the besieged island armies. The Germans, though their strategy was predicated on offense, did a much better job of defending, for they were fighting defensively for more than two years before the end.

So we need not be surprised now that it will take at least 12 days for the Japs to notify some of their commanders in distant areas, such as Borneo, or Burma, that the war is over. The central command, or general staff at Tokyo, we can readily surmise, has been riven with internal dissension ever since the fall of Guadalcanal, for it was there the reversal of the Jap began. In this respect the course of the war follows precisely the pattern of the war in Europe, the moment vistories stop and defeats begin, that moment starts rifts in the lute of the higher command.

MacArthur, fond of the theatrical as always, chose for a password "Bataan." That was where he and his soldiers made their heroic stand that finally ended in the "march of death" for his men. If he had wished to mount the very peak of drama, he would have chosen "Pearl Harbor", because it was there that the Japs made their initial, bloody blunder. In any event we would gladly dispense with anything that savors of the stage. What we need now is a man who will move into Japan with sufficient troops, and an adequate plan, to exterminate the clique which traditionally make war, re-educate the people, put the mikado and the imperial family out of business as soon as their usefulness to us is ended, and do it in a quiet business-like manner that will impress the Japs and merit the respect and admiration of his fellow Americans. MacArthur, we hope will do just that. But if we had been choosing an American boss for Japan we would have chosen Nimitz.

Pfc. Warren Smith who has been in Italy with the 10th Mountain Division for the past nine months is home on a thirty day furlough.

Mrs. Zoe Kaegerer has returned from a vacation spent with her husband who is employed in Richmond.

CHAMBER WILL MEET TONIGHT

The Nevada City Chamber of Commerce will meet this evening in the city hall. The meeting was postponed from last Tuesday night because of the news of Japan's surrender. Several matters of community importance, Secretary H. F. Sofge, states, will be discussed.

P. O. RULES FOR MAILING XMAS GIFTS OVERSEAS

Postmaster Betty Martin West states that armed forces include the personnel who receive their mail through an APO or pleet post office in care of the postmaster, New York, San Francisco, Seattle, New Orleans, Miami, Presque Isle, or Minneajolis.

Time of mailing—Packages must be mailed during the period beginning Sept. 15 and ending Oct. 15.

During this period requests from the addresses are not required. Patrons should endorse each package "Christmas parcel."

Size and weight—Parcels shall not exceed five uounds in weight or 15 inches in length or 36 inches in length and girth combined.

Preparation—Because of the great distance that parcels must be transported it is necessary that all articles be packed in boxes of wood, metal or strong fiberboard. Boxes, should be cushioned and tightly filled. Sealed boxes must bear the printed inscription authorizing for postal inspection.

Prohibited Articles — Perishable articles, intoxicants, poisons and inflammable materials are unmailable.

Addresses — Addresses must be legible in typewriting or ink. In addition to the address on the package it is highly desirable that a slip of paper with the address of the sender and addressee and a list of the contents, be inclosed.

Insurance and registration— No matter addressed to an APO shall be insured or sent COD. Valuable papers or small articles of intrinsic value, requested by the addressee may be registered. Letters and packages containing money shall be refused registration. The post office recommends the use of postal money orders to transmit money to the armed forces.

NEW METHODIST PASTOR PREACES FIRST SERMON

Rev. Joseph W. Moore, who was assigned to the Nevada City Methodist parish by the Methodist conference, yesterday preached his first sermon here. He takes the post held by Rev. David Ralston, who was given a pastorate in Newcastle, Placer County.

Rev. Moore accompanied by Mrs. Moore and their children, Patricia and Joseph motored up from Berkeley Saturday. The Moores were in the Philippines when the war broke out with Japan, and with other missionaries were rounded up and imprisoned by the Japs. In the interment camp of Los Banos they narrowly escaped death at the hands of the retreating Jap army, but with hundreds of others were rescued in a daring raid by American troops, who penetrated behind the Jap lines to take the camp.

After two months in a hospital where the family received nourishing food they recuperated sufficiently to make the trip home, arriving in Los Angeles, May 2nd. Since then they have lived in Berkeley with their daughter, Mrs. Albert C. Mueller, whose husband is a research chemist.

Senator Seawell is Rotary Guest

State Senator Seawell was guest speaker today at the luncheon of the Grass Valley Rotary Club. His topic was, America at the Crossroads.

Alfred Kramm, past president of the club and program chairman, introduced Seawell.

NEW USES URGED FOR CALIFORNIA MINE RESOURCES

Unless concerted efforts are made to develop new uses for California's huge mineral resources, post war employment in California's mining industry will drop below that of 1940.

This is one of the important conclusions of a report by the State Division of Mines issued pursuant to the provisions of a special appropriation by the 1944 session of the legislature. State Mineralogist Walter W. Bradley announced that the report, issued as Bulletin No. 130 of the Division of Mines under the title "Economic Mineral Resources and Production of California—A Survey with Reference to Pot War Employment" is ready for distribution.

The danger of a post war loss of employment in the mining industry, the report states, may come about because gold minng may not be up to pre war volume, due to increased costs which may prevent the reopening of many of these mines. Maintenance of a high level of employment in the mining industry, which always has been one of California's basic economic assets, will therefore depend on ingenuity and planning which will discover and develop new uses of the state's minerals.

The report, as required by the legislature is made to the State Reconstruction and Reemployment Commission and to Colonel Alexander R. Heron, State Director of Reconstruction and Reemployment, who in turn, has submitted it to Gov. Warren.

The report reviews the past yield of the more than 60 mineral substances commercially produced in California. It points out that the 1940 employment in mining, quarrying and related operations totaled 32,628 and that the post war figure is expected to be 26,500. The drop is attributed largely to gold mining. It is stated that increased costs, difficulties and cost of rehabilitation may prevent the reopening of many of these mines.

ENGLE AIDS IN GRASS VALLEY'S HOUSE PROBLEM

Representative Clair Engle meeting with the housing committee of the Grass Valley Chamber of Commerce Saturday, aided them in completing an application for 150 housing units.

Engle called Charles J. Horan, of the National Housing Authority in San Francisco, in the afternoon, on the phone, and asked him why, in view of expected heavy increase in mining employment here, the Grass Valley application could not be granted immediately.

His request will be transmitted to Washington, D. C. and it is expected a commitment on NHA policy will be received. The representation was made that the mines of Nevada County are now in a position to employ 2000 as rapidly as housing can be made available.

FAMILY REUNION GREETS VETERAN HOME FROM WAR

A family reunion greeted Cpl. Leonard Holbrook, son of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Holbrook of this city, on his return with an honorable discharge from the U. S. Army on August 15th, his birthday, and the day after the Japs surrendered.

Cpl. Holbrook has spent three years with the 5th Army in Europe and in one battle had a tank blown out from under him, killing two of his comrades and wounding himself and others. Much of the time he was one of crew on a tank destroyer.

Those who greeted him were Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Hieronimus, and daughter Beverly, of San Francisco, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Fassler and son Wallace, also of San Francisco, Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Downs of Sacramento. Downs, a brother of Mrs. Earl Holbrook, has been for two years in the Pacific with the Navy's Seabees.

PEACE ON EARTH

The world has passed through the awful ordeal of universal war, and "peace in our time" has been won. But it was not destined to come in the lifetime of those who sacrificed most selflessly for it. These were the men and women who gave their lives in order that those now living might experience this glory of the human spirit.

Many of them died when hope of a victorious peace was dim; Americans at Bataan; Russians at Moscow and Stalingrad; British and Canadians at Dunkirk; Chinese on a hundred lost battlefields; the noble men and women of the European underground resistance who died by starvation, torture and the firing squad. The free peoples of the world cannot repay them; can only accord them an eternal place in honor with all who have died in the name of liberty through mankind's troubled history.

This nation is fortunate in that millions of our armed forces and our Army and Navy nurses and Red Cross workers, have survived to come home to their families and a grateful people. The nation is forunate, too, in knowledge that the victory has proved to us and to all the world that our way of democratic life is the sole enduring foundation for peace and happiness.

"The new thing" President Truman said, "the thing we had not known—the thing we have learned now and should never forget, is this: That a society of self-governing men is more yowerful, more enduring, more creative than any other kind of society however disciplined, however centralized. Now let us use that force and all our resources and all our skills in the great cause of a just and lasting peace."

That is the way of peace on earth through goodwill toward men.—Contributed.

NARROW GAUGE TO RUN BUSSES TO MARYSVILLE

It is announced by the California Railroad Commission that it has granted the Narrow Gauge Railroad Company a permission to operate busses between Nevada City, Grass Valley and Marysville.

The commission's order directed the Narrow Gauge to consolidate this route with others in the applicant's system for transporting passengers, baggage and express. The right of Frank E. Bays to operate the Marysville-Nevada City Auto Stage Company was revoked, and the sale of his line to a prespective purchaser, Beverly Gibson, was prohibited.

The Narrow Gauge was directed not to offer service to or from Camp Beale "except for the transportation of passengers between Camp Beale on the one hand and Grass Valley and Nevada City and intermediate points on the other."

DID JAP BALLOON LAND IN NEVADA COUNTY LAKE?

Sheriff Carl J. Tobiassen states that while three Jap balloons had been sighted floating high above Nevada County, to his knowledge none had landed here.

However, Warren Barnes, Tahoe national forest ranger for the North Bloomfield district, reported that he believes a balloon lighted in a small lake, situated in very rugged country in the vicinity of French Lake, which is 20 miles southeast of North Bloomfield. He stated a part of the balloon had been seen from a promitory by one of the forest personnel, and it was thought that it was still partially inflated since it floated on the water. He expects to investigate it within the next few days. He states the location is inacsesible to fishermen or hunters, and that there are no fish in that particular lake, which is so small it hasn't a name.

NEW OWNER FOR SUGAR LOAF MT.

Approximately 180 acres of land adjoining Nevada City on the north has been sold by the Interstate Land Holding Company to W. H. Daniels. The tract includes Sugar Loaf, the Manzanita Diggings and a long stretch of Harmony Ridge. It is easy of access from Nevada City by several roads including the Tahoe Ukiah Highway. The contour of much of the tract is such that knolls and the gentle hills offer many beautiful homesites of acreage area. The view from these high places is unsurpassed. Pines, cedars and oaks are abundant.

RED CROSS REPORTS BUSY MONTH OF WORK

Red Cross swim campaign for 1945 was a success under the direction of Mrs. A. E. Kastner, registered Red Cross instructor. There were 37 pupils in the beginners class under 9 years of age, 34 in beginners class over 9 years of age; junior and senior life saving classes, with all passing tests, 7 intermediate pupils, 9 advanced beginners passed tests. Seven adults finished the conurse as swimmers. In addition to classes at the city pool three hours were spent on Lake Vera working with canoes and row boats loaned by Gold Hollow Camp.

The production center under the chairmanship of Mrs. Louise Polglase, in spite of hot weather and other summer drawbacks continues to produce large numbers of articles. Knitted sweaters and walking cast socks 31, garments 110, this includes bathrobes, pajamas, miscellaneous articles 283, this includes slippers, lap robes, afghans, baby sacques, shirts, blankets, sleepers, bonnets, diapers, slips, dresses and booties.

There were 55 workers in the work room and 48 workers working at home with a total of 1993 hours given by these faithful workers. The production room is in need of heavy material that can be used for slippers soles. If anyone has canvas, heavy woolen material such as overcoats etc. will they please contact Mrs. Polglase.

Home service, Mrs. Madeline Draper as chairman handled through her office during the month 29 cases and with the help of Mrs. Helen Berger served 14 hours.

Gray Ladies Nevada City Red Cross Chapter has five Gray Ladies serving under Mrs. Verna Taylor of Valley who is chairman of the Gray Lady Corps. This corps is to be congratulated on the fine work it has been doing for the service men in DeWitt General Hospital. One of their assignments has been that of decoration, and so well, has this been handled the commanding officer has expressed his appreciation. The Nevada City Chapter feels its 5 members of this corps should be thanked for the many hours they have served over a long period of time. These Gray Ladies are Mrs. Joy Simpkins, Mrs. Luella Anderson, Mrs. Florence Bates, Mrs. Keith Bennett and Mrs. Evelyn McCullough.

Camp and Hospital Unit with Mrs. A. E. Kastner chairman is very active just now. The Red Cross at Camp Beale is receiving many requests from the army. There is need for more day rooms and the hospital needs subscriptions to magazines. Nevada City Chapter is filling five overseas rcereational boxes, articles in these boxes are playing cards, checker boards, harmonicas, tennis balls, soft ball, chess men, cribbage boards. Even though the war is over the men in the hospitals will still need our help. The Red Cross will carry on.

DEATH

CHAMPIE—In Nevada City, Nevada County, August 16, 1945, Russell Champie, husband of Mrs. Olive Champie, a native of Arizona, aged 42 years. Funeral services will be held in Wickenburg, Arizona.

FOREST SERVICE HEAD TOURS TAHOE FOREST

Lyle F. Watts, chief of the U. S. forest serevice, arrived in Nevada City Thursday evening and visited points of interest in the Tahoe national forest.

As chief of the forest service, which administers 158 national forests in 42 states, Alaska and Puerto Rico, Watts is one of the largest land managers in the country. During the war years the public property in the national forests provided 10 per cent of all lumber cut in the United States and produced summer forage for 4 1-2 million sheep and 1 1-2 million cattle. During the pre war years, 30 million people found recreation opportunities in the national forests.

Watts, who is making a three week trip through the national forests of California to obtain first hand information on forestry problems, is accompanied by S. B. Show, regional forester of the California region; S. N. Wickoff, director of the Califarnia forest and range experiment station at Berkeley, W. J. Hutchinson, assistant regional forester with headquarters in San Francisco; De Witt Nelson, California state forester with headquarters in Sacramento.

The group inspected the Tahoe national headquarters at Nevada City and visited the Auburn working circle, near Forest Hill, a virgin tract of inaccessable timber containing approximbately two billion board feet. Roads are now being surveyed into this area by the public roads administration to make possible a permanent lumber industry for Placer County, in the immediate post war period. From there the group proceeded to Auburn for a brief visit, thence on to Placerville, the headquarters of the El Dorado national forest.

Watts was appointed chief of the forest service in January 1943, following broad experience in the administrative, research and educational phases of forestry. He is a native of Iowa, received his bachelor and master degrees in forestry from Iowa state colgele and entered the forest service in 1913 as a technical assistant on the Wyoming national forest. His subsequent career included service in all phases of administration; several years in research, including four years as director of the northern Rocky Mountain forest experiment station at Missoula, Mont. and two years in the field of forestry education when he organized the school of forestry at the Utah agricultural college. Prior to becoming chief of the forest service, Watts was regional forester from 1936 to 1939 in the north-central region which includes the national forests of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio and Wisconsin. In 1939 he became regional forester of the north Pacific region at Portland, Oregon with jurisdiction over all forest service activities in the important timber producing states of Oregon and Washington.

Fire on S. P. Line Burns Over 200 Acres

Gordon Vance, chief fire control officer of Tahoe National Forest, states that the fire along the Southern Pacific right of way three miles west of Emigrant Gap burned over 100 acres.

He states it was undoubtedly started by a cigaret thrown from a troop train. Lookouts on Grouse Ridge and Banner Mountain spotted the fire at almost the same time Thursday morning. Suppression crews were sent from White Cloud and Blue Canyon. The Grass Valley Red Cross Canteen Corps supplied the fire fighters a hot breakfast at 4 a. m. Thursday when the weary men were replaced by 74 colored soldiers from McClelland Field.

A second fire broke out while the first was in progress. This was a half mile west of Cisco and was also started by a cigaret smoker, according to Vance. This was quickly doused by the Blue Canyon crew which was pulled off the fire west of Emigrant Gap. Only two acres were burned.

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305 Broad Street. Phone 36.

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H. M. LEETE - - - - - Editor and Publisher

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JUST WONDERIN'

I wonder why I wonder,
It seems a waste of time
To ponder any fact just now
And put one's thoughts in rhyme.
So startling are each day's events,
So fraught with strange potential,
That wondering about this and that,
For me, seems non essential.

I wonder at the suddeness with which the daily current of events swung into high; one may mark its burdens upon a calendar and stand amazed, sometimes aghast as they swirl by, but, as for digesting them and appraising them with any degree of surety, that is another question.

A few days since, the atomic bomb staggered the imagination with its powers of death and destruction; but before we had time to analyze its place in a world which is longing for peace, Russia swept into the Pacific war and many of us became busily engaged in revising our old opinions and formulating new ones. Today, as I write, the radio is throbbing with news of the Japanese surrender and the atomic bomb together with Russia's declaration of war, are of the past—subjects to be taken up later and studied in a more leisurely manner.

Truly, a new age is coming to birth and we cannot doubt that it will be a better and a happier age than this old earth has ever before known. The old order changes and it is our task to replace it with that which has been molded near to our heart's desire.

Never before was there such an age as this, or one in which humanity passed so rapdily from one valley of decision to another. What to do with Germany? What to do with the atomic bomb? How to deal with the emperor of Japan? How to make the security charter function? These and a myriad other problems confront this present generation and above all, we find ourselves entrusted with the problems of peace. Can humanity assume these crushing responsibilities and make of this human habitation the one world of brotherhood—the one home in which all may share and in which none shall be deprived of this inherent rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness?

Why not? Oh men and brothers, from the primordial slime of unknown ages, up and on through the centuries, you have made your way to this "wondrous motor age, led by a dream that brightened with the years—a dream of "that far off divine event toward which the whole world hastens," the coming of a day illumined with the light of understanding and dedicated to the peaceful tasks of useful and orderly living. the sacred ties of brotherhood. Look away to the far horizons. conquer the new frontiers; under the dawning light of this new age. "there's no such word as fail."—A. Merriam Conner.

A HOUSE DIVIDED

Recent news dispatches told how two groups of Americans with duties vital to success in the mounting air offensive against Japan, put in a day.

One dispatch, from Guam, reported the feat of 54,000 Yanks—9000 pilots, bombardiers and gunners and 45,000 ground crewmen—in putting 820 B-29s over five Japanese cities in a single bombing sweep. This was a simple triumph of team work, courage, grinding toil and sleepless devotion to duty.

Another news story, from Cincinnati, reported that 27,000 workmen, employees of an Ohio plant building B-29 bomber engines, were idle on strike for the third successive day. They had completely halted production despite urgent army planes for the precious engines.

Scant wonder that indignation and hostility toward organized labor is growing among millions of men in the armed forces—great numbers of whom were staunch union men when they left to fight—in proportion to the rising epidemic of war time strikes. It is true that many of the strikes are "wildcat" unauthorized and denounced by union leaders. Many others, however, are purely inter-union contests for power, in which feuding labor dictators place personal ambition above patriotism, and labor's own houce is divided.

This is an ugly situation. It is ugly to the thinking, responsible trade unionists, to the public, and above all to the fighting men and their families who have blue or gold stars in their windows. Looking ahead to the post war era when all Americans should work together in goodwill and mutual respect on reconstruction of the nation's economy, it is disturbing thought that all too many labor leaders are risking separation of the house of labor from the respect and faith of the rest of the American people.—Contributed.

STALIN'S WAR ON JAPAN

Trying to see through Joseph Stalin's foreign policy is like trying to see through a San Francisco fog. He fought nazi Germany when he was attacked and had to fight. He opened his war on Japan when that smashed, groggy nation could be no menace to Russia. His long term reasoning may bemuse the shrewdest diplomate though they probably won't admit it. Whatever his reason, his action is welcome to the U. S. and Britain, for it should mean a speedier victory and lives saved. It seems fitting, too, that before the end Russia should stand with her major allies against the last of the axis conspirators against world civilization.—Contributed.

NAVY TO DIRECT WORK ON ROCKET

All rocket development activities now conducted for the navy at the California Institute of Technology under the sponsorship of the Office of Scientific Rerearch and Development, will come under direct naval control in a series of moves mutually worked out by CIT, the navy department and OSRD.

These activities, which cover a wide range of research and experimental production, are being transferred to the Bureau of Ordnance. They will be under the supervision of the Naval Ordnance Test Station. Inyokern, California.

The transfer of this work is being undertaken so that rocket research will continue in the post war period. The Office of Scientific Research and Development will cease to exist with the end of the war. Educational institutions among which CIT has been one of the most outstanding in ordnance research, cannot be expected to continue their large wartime contributions to such research during the peace years.

Eventually, research, design and testing as well as supervision of all rocket development activities for the navy, will be carried on at NOTS, Inyokern. Originally, this site was selected largely because it afforded extensive range, facilities needed for test firing. This phase of work is now completely under navy control at Inyokern.

A gradual transfer of the laboratory work and the Bureau of Ordnance Design Unit from CIT to Inyokern will be effected within the next few months.

The experimental production of metal parts, assembly and inspection will continue in the Pasadena area where manufacturing plants are available, and these plants will be operated by the General Tire and Rubber Company under Bureau of Ordnance contract.

The processing of rocket propellants, which for some time has been under CIT management near Pasadena, will be transferred to a new plant which has been recently completed at Inyokern, and which is expected to be in full operation by September 1.

HUNGER, COLD MENACE EUROPE

"Private emergency relief to the thousands of civilian war victims in Europe and other war areas through the member agencies of the war fund is the only immediate solution to the problem of caring for them in the approaching winter months." according to J. Oostermeyer executive vice president of Shell Oil Company, San Francisco, speaking in Merced last week before a group of county war chest chairmen from central California.

In attendance from Nevada County, was Chairman Stoll, who today reported to the county highlights from Oostermeyer's talk.

"In certain communities 80 per cent of the inhabitants are suffering from scabies, due to faulty diet, lack of soap, no change of clothin, Stoll said. Many are living in chicken coups or worse. These people consume less than 300 calories in food per day.

"In scavenging food in the country, as many as 25 people from a single community die in a day, unable to get back to their homes.

"Transportation facilities are out with all government facilities tied up, unable to supply the needs of the starving people.

"These people do not know where to begin to rebuild for they have nothing with which to start.

"Time is important, for winter is coming on and these people need aid badly."

Oostermeyer has just returned from a trip abroad, Stoll said, and report firsthand on the misery that he witnessed on his journey.

The Merced conference was held for the purpose of completing organization for the October War Chest campaign. Other speakers were Walter Heller, state chairman of USO for northern California; Melvin Philbrick, executive director of United Seamen's Service, and Lt. Robert H. Brunn, education director of Stalag 3, German prison camp.

S. F. FLOWER SHOW WILL DISPLAY COUNTY'S BLOOMS

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20—San Francisco's annual flower show will be held in the city hall rotunda on August 29 and 30, it was announced today.

Premiums, trophies, and ribbons will be awarded in a number of classes. Since San Francisco is the floral center of the United States, the annual show is expected to put on display as usual, a large and beautiful exhibit of particular interest to flower growers throughout the bay area.

In the town of Panamint, in the 1870s eggs cost $1 to $2 per dozen.

There are six lanes of travel on the upper deck of the San Francisco-Oakland bay bridge.

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LAMBERT THOMAS, Sec.

HYDRAULIC PARLOR NO. 56, N. S. G. W.
Meets every Tuesday evening at Pythian Castle, 232 Broad Street Visiting Native Sons welcome.
WILLIAM H. YOUNG, Pres.
DR. C. W. CHAPMAN, Rec. Sec'y

OUSTOMAH LODGE No. 16 IOOF
Meets every Tuesday evening at 7:30 at Odd Fellows Hall.
HARRY R. DOUGLASS, N. G.
WM. H. RICHARDS, Rec. Sec'y.
JOHN W. DARKE, Fin. Sec'y.

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THE NUGGET

5 Good Country Tricks for Saving More Used Fats

THIS year our domestic supply of fats and oils will be approximately one and one-half billion pounds less than last year. Right now, we are facing our worst fat shortage since the war began. To make up for this staggering loss, the government is depending on the women of America—and particularly women on farms and in smaller cities.

Every spoonful, every drop of fat is needed to help make battlefield and homefront essentials. So roll up your sleeves and do an all-out job, won't you? Clip this checklist and pin it up in your kitchen as a reminder.

1. **FRIED SALT PORK**—with milk gravy. Salt pork yields so much grease, you won't need it all for gravy. Pour the rest into the salvage can.
2. **DEEP FAT FRYING**—use the fat over and over, but when it's too dark and smelly to use any more, don't forget Uncle Sam wants it!
3. **ROASTS AND CHOPS**—save all trimmings (scraps from plates, too.) Keep them in a small bowl; once a week melt them down.
4. **SAUSAGES**—they're better if you parboil them first. *Skim* the fat off the cooking water—*scrape* the fat from the frying pan.
5. **CHICKEN SOUP**—chill it before you use it. Scoop off the hardened grease (soup *tastes* better, too!)

When the salvage can is full, take it to your butcher promptly. He will give you 2 red points and up to 4c for every pound of used fat you turn in.

100,000,000 More Pounds of Used Fats Are Needed This Year

Approved by WFA and OPA. Paid for by Industry.

INFLATION THREAT TO FARMERS SAYS U. C.

BERKELEY, Aug. 20 — "Farm people have an enormous stake in the successful control of inflation," said Provost Clarence A. Dykstra of the University of California, in a statement issued today.

Announcing a campaign by the post war policy committee of the association of land grant colleges to curb post war inflation, Dykstra, as chairman of this committee, continued:

"A runaway price situation while the pressure for civilian goods and services continues during the early post war period would spell disaster for many farmers and their families."

At the same time, Arthur B. Chultis, farm management specialist at the U. C. agricultural extension service, pointed to the increase in farm land prices during the war as an indication of the dangers of inflation.

Miss Betty Smith who has been attending school in Los Angeles has arrived home to spend a months vacation with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Leland Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Murchie have as their guests their daughter, Mrs. Arthur Brown, her husband and son.

A BELL *for* ADANO

By John Hersey

Farmers Free Market Takes Shape

With cement pillars completed for the stalls in the farmers free market which are to be erected near the junction of the Nevada City-Grass Valley Highway and the Lake Olympia Road, volunteer carpenters, contractors and laborers concluded the job yesterday.

The Nevada City Rotary Club members appeared on the scene with picks, shovels, hammers and saws to do their bit in the construction of this twin city enterprise. Franc Luschen, director of music in Nevada City schools, had charge of a musical program.

CHAPTER XX

The Major took the name, age, birthplace and sex of the accused and had Giuseppe make him swear that he would tell the Italian counterpart of the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. Gargano read the accusation. The man had made a public nuisance of himself while drunk.

The Major questioned the man. He was poor, where did he get money to drink with? From his wife. Where did she get it? From the Public Assistance. Did the man not know that it was very degrading to get drunk on charity? He did, but the pleasure offset the degradation. Did the man plead guilty or not guilty? Guilty. "Very well," the Major said; "I see you're too poor to pay a fine. I will give you your choice of losing the Public Assistance money for two months or going to jail for one."

Without hesitation the man chose losing the Public Assistance.

The case which Gargano considered serious was the case of Errante and his mule cart.

Errante was sworn in. The Major asked for the accusation. Gargano pushed Errante to one side and stood before the Major.

"Honorable Mister Major," he began, "this is a case of interference with the American military. I consider it one of the most serious we have yet had to handle."

The Major said: "That is for me to judge, Gargano. What is the accusation?"

Then Gargano told, or rather acted out, the story of how Errante Gaetano's cart had blocked traffic on Via Umberto the First. Gargano the Two-Hands leaped and swore and shook his two fists at Errante, and he made Zito act as the mule, and he attacked Zito fiercely, and then he reeled back from sham blow after sham blow. He did not ask anyone to act out the part of Errante, but let his own dodging and staggering give the idea.

It was clear to Major Joppolo from this exposition that the seriousness of this crime was closely bound up in Gargano's mind with the embarrassment of Gargano. He asked for the cartman's story, and he let Errante tell just as long a story as Gargano had, even though his own mind was already made up on the case. Errante's slow, painful story was a beautiful thing to hear, and yet it was tragic. It was the story of any Italian peasant who had lived so many years in the realm of fear.

"I am poor, Mister Major," he began. "I have a cart. A cart is all I have."

He looked around the room and thought.

"My wife died of the malaria," he said. "My wife was a serious woman. She did not laugh for eighteen years. However, she cooked rabbit well. She died of the malaria."

After another pause he said: "It seems to me that I have heard more laughter since the disembarkation. This is especially true among the children. You see, I have been trying to think out what made me stop and listen to the children the other afternoon, when I did not notice the Swimming War."

"The what, cartman?"

"I call them Swimming War. They are American vehicles which swim."

"Amphibious trucks, yes, go ahead."

Errante Gaetano paused. This time it did not look as if he would come out of the pause. He frowned.

Major Joppolo covered up this embarrassment by saying to Gargano: "We are going to have to dismiss this case, Gargano. I regret that it caused you embarrassment. But after what this man has said, could you see any justice in punishing him?"

Gargano protested: "American soldiers might have been killed by the delay."

The Major said: "I doubt it, Gargano. All he was guilty of was being too interested in the children's laughter."

Errante had recovered from his moment of emotion. He said: "There is more laughter. I think my wife would have laughed at my description of this man"—he looked at Gargano—"talking about my cart. It is too bad she died of the malaria. Now that you Americans are here, I think she would have laughed. In spite of the mistake about the mule. Yes, I think so, Mister Major."

"Oh dear," said Private First Class Everett B. Banto, clerk in A.P.O. 917, in a second floor room in one of the annexes of the Saint George Hotel in Algiers.

He was reading somebody else's V-mail letter, the envelope of which was open. Private Banto was a mail clerk. He had also been a mail clerk in Greenton, Vermont, before the war. Even in Greenton, he had been very concerned about the way America was behaving herself in the world.

"Oh dear," he said, "I don't see how we're ever going to win the war."

"What's itching your pants now?" said Sergeant Walter Frank, another clerk, who was reading somebody else's copy of Collier's.

"Listen to this," said Private Banto. "It says here: 'Why the hell do we have to give the Frogs and the Limeys and the Chinks all the stuff we make? Seems to me we've played Santa Claus long enough.' Oh dear."

"Says who," said Sergeant Frank, "what's a matter with that? It makes me vomit to see these Frenchmen driving all over the place when my folks at home can hardly even drive to the A. & P. to get their food."

"Walter, that's not a very good attitude, is it? We won't make many friends in the world that way."

Private Banto put the V-letter back in its envelope, and put the envelope in its proper cubbyhole. He picked up one of the mail pouches from the front, cut the wire binding and began to sort the contents, most of which consisted of tempting memoranda, not enclosed in envelopes.

"Gosh, Walter," he said, "we Americans certainly go in for a lot of paper work. Look at this stuff from the front—from the front, where they're supposed to be fighting. I don't see how we're ever going to win the war."

Sergeant Frank, who was trying to read a story, said testily: "So what's the matter with a little paper work?"

"And look at this. Gosh, but we're inefficient. Look here, this is supposed to be addressed to someone in the 49th Division which is over there, and it's from someone else in the 49th Division, right there too, and they sent it all the way back to Algiers. Isn't that terrible?"

"Oh yes, it's just terrible!" said Sergeant Frank, imitating Private Banto's voice.

"Well, what should I do about it, Walter?"

"You can jam it in the ash can for all I care," Sergeant Frank said harshly.

"Why, Walter," Private Banto said. When he had recovered from

"I think the Major's falling for the blonde."

the shock, he said: "Seriously, Walter, what should I do with it?"

"Well, if it don't look important, you can throw it in the dead letter basket, that's what we usually do."

"You couldn't do that, Walter."

"You just said yourself there's too much paper work. What's one paper more or less?"

"It might be important."

"Well, look at it. What is it about?"

"It says: 'For information. Re carts, Adano.' And then it has something about an order that General Marvin issued, and then apparently a certain Major Joppolo countermanded the order, or something."

"It's about General Marvin? Throw it away!"

"Oh no, I wouldn't dare." And Walter put the memorandum in the pouch to go back to the front.

"Now don't bother me," Sergeant Frank said. "I'm reading."

Private Banto kept on sorting. "Oh dear," he said in a few minutes, "listen to this, here's a thing about a captain that's being sent back because of behavior unbecoming to an officer. I don't see how we're ever going to win, dear me."

The idea of a party for Major Joppolo grew up in a peculiar way. It came up partly because of real affection for the Major. But it was also partly because Captain Purvis wanted to see if he couldn't make some time with one of the daughters of Tomasino.

Giuseppe the interpreter stopped in to see Captain Purvis at the M.P. command post one afternoon. Giuseppe was just keeping his butter evenly spread. "How's a thing, a Cap?" he asked. He called Purvis Cap because his tongue always tripped on Captain.

"Okay," the Captain said.

"You like Adano?"

"Okay," the Captain said.

"You like a little more fun?"

"Who wouldn't?"

"Why you don't a go see Francesca no more?"

"There's nothing there, Giuseppe, the family's always hanging around."

"I'm a no so sure. You don't a try very hard."

"Besides, I think the Major's falling for the blonde. He's a good guy, I wouldn't want to mess him up any."

"How you mess him up? You fool around a Francesca."

"No, Giuseppe, I think the Major's serious. I don't know, he didn't say anything, I just got a hunch. If I fooled around with those girls, it would be strictly for fish. No, I don't think it's a good idea."

"You mean a Mister Major, he's a fall in a love?"

"I don't know. Maybe. I think so."

"What a for? Can he have a no fun without a fall over like a that?"

"Doesn't look to me like you can have much fun with a whole bunch around, including you, Giuseppe, and having to eat that awful candy, and the old lady sitting there. No, Giuseppe, if I play house with a little dolly, I like a little privacy."

"Giuseppe's a fix."

"I doubt if you could."

"Francesca's not a scrupulous. Tina's not a scrupulous. You can have a some fun."

"How? What can you fix, Giuseppe?"

"Fix a party."

"There you go with a crowd again. Let's have a little privacy."

"How about a Major?"

"Yeah, I suppose we got to think of him. You know, Giuseppe, he's a funny guy. Sometimes I think he's an awful wet blanket, and sometimes I can't help liking him. He was telling me the other day at lunch that the main thing he really wants around here is to have these Italian people like him. You know what I think we ought to do? I think we ought to throw a party for him. Or rather I think we ought to rig it so these Italians throw a party for him." Captain Purvis never thought of Giuseppe as an Italian, because he spoke English.

"Giuseppe's a fix."

"I mean a real good party, Giuseppe. With people like the Mayor and that old sulphur crackpot, and some nice girls of course."

"Giuseppe's a fix."

"And some wine. Couldn't we get some champagne for a change?"

"Giuseppe's a fix."

"If we really had a big party, then a certain Captain and a certain young lady could do a disappearing act, couldn't they?"

Giuseppe winked again.

"That's what I hate about a small party, anyone goes out, everyone else notices it. We ought to have a big party for a change."

Giuseppe said: "How many you want, a Cap?"

"Oh, I don't know, you can get some of these Italians together and decide. I'll put up whatever dough you need. We could have it down at the villa where my men stay, that Quattrocchi guy's house."

"When you want a party?" Giuseppe asked.

"Well, pretty soon, how about next Friday?"

"Giuseppe's a fix."

And so it happend that in his mail, two or three days later, Major Joppolo got a card, on which was written in Italian: "A Committee of the people of Adano request the pleasure of your company at a party in honor of His Excellency the Mister Major Victor Joppolo on Friday evening, July 29th, at Villa Rossa, 71 Via Umberto the First, at 8:30 p.m."

Major Joppolo propped the card on the inkstand on his desk where he could read it, and often did: ". . . in honor of His Excellency. . . ."

General Marvin believed in what he called "keeping in touch." He liked to know what was going on, both in the world and in the Army.

That Monday morning, the Lieutenant read him Ernie Pyle's column and Pup Tent Poets from the Stars & Stripes, an article on Teller mines and S-mines in the Infantry Journal, a condensation of birth control in the Reader's Digest, three situation reports from A.F.H.Q., a handful of fan letters arising from an article about the General in some magazine, and a letter of commendation of the General from Secretary Stimson, referring to a battle in Tunisia. This last had arrived several days before, and without being told, Lieutenant Byrd had had the sense to read it to the General every morning.

By the time these things were finished, the General was in an excellent mood. But as always seemed to be the case, when Lieutenant Byrd started in on the memoranda from various officers, the old man gradually got angry.

Memoranda always seemed to be written about things that had gone wrong. This morning there was one about how some signal corps telephone wire had been lost on an LST, so that one unit was very badly off for communications; there was another about the need for gasoline dumps to be established closer behind a certain division so that trucks would not have to run so far for fuel; a third about the way close air support was occasionally attacking friendly troops . . . and so they went.

After some of the memoranda, the General would bellow directions to Colonel Middleton, sitting in the next room. After others he would roar: "The hell with 'em. They're no worse off than all the others. The answer is no."

Lieutenant Byrd picked up one of the memoranda and read: "To General Marvin for information etcetera etcetera, routing address, and so forth. Subject: Mule carts, town of Adano."

The General rumbled: "Dam mule carts."

Lieutenant Byrd read: "On July 19, orders were received from General Marvin, 49th Division, to keep all mule carts out of the town of Adano. Guards were posted at the bridge over Rosso River and at Cacopardo Sulphur Refinery. Order carried out . . ."

(TO BE CONTINUED)

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
FOR NEVADA CITY FOR 1944-1945

The following is a statement of the financial transactions of the City for the year ending July 1, 1945.

Receipts:	
Water collections	$17816.80
Real taxes	13462.08
Liquor tax	2292.50
In lieu tax (automobile)	2167.69
Franchise taxes	795.87
Delinquent taxes	501.05
Penalties and costs	99.38
Personal taxes	751.02
Business licenses	2874.50
Dog licenses	50.00
Building permits	42.00
Interest an government bonds	316.90
Sale of material	260.89
Paving driveways	112.90
Refunds (insurance, etc.)	412.19
Sale of street material	139.90
Miscellaneous	62.50
Court fines	404.50
Total receipts	42657.04
Disbursements:	
General government	4198.84
Streets and sewers	10587.03
Water department	7503.78
Fire department	1523.04
Swimming pool	387.33
Library	2294.70
Interest on street bonds	450.00
Police department	8120.99
Health department	586.93
Street improvement bonds	3000.00
Total disbursements	$38652.64
Total receipts	$42657.04
Balance to cash	$ 4004.40
Assets:	
Cash in general fund	$ 7836.81
Cashin fire fund	507.84
Library fund overdrawn	171.97
Petty cash	50.00
U. S. Bonds	14000.00
Total cash assets	$22222.68
Street improvement bonds still outstanding	$6000.00

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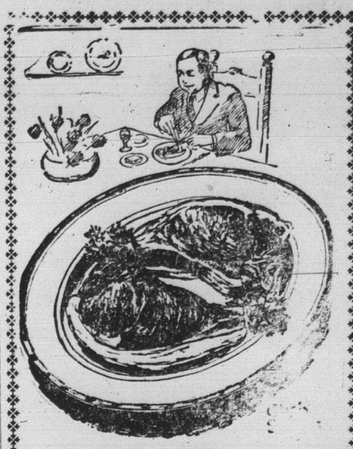

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WASHINGTON NOTES

By Congressman Clair Engle

MINING MEETING IN MONTANA

RED BLUFF, Aug. 14—Upon the invitation of Senator Murray, who is the chairman of the senate committee on small business and chairman of the sub-committee on mining and minerals industry, I went to Helena, Montana, last week to attend a hearing of his sub-committee on mining held for the purpose of studying the problems of the mining industry. The program covered the premium price plan, small mines division of the Bureau of Mines, gold mining, reconstruction Finance corporation loans, access foads, securities exchange commission, and miscellaneous matters relating to mining. The hearing proceded to two davs and was well attended by mining operators throughout the area.

POSTWAR SUBSIDIES

The most controversial proposition advanced before the committee was the proposal that the subsidy program in effect now in the form of premium prices to miners be continued in the post war period to keep the high cost producers in business. This suggestion was submitted by J. R. Robinson president of the CIO Mining(Mill and Smelter Workers. His argument was virorously opposed by some of the mining operators who felt that a subsidy program would carry with it continued bureaucracy and governmental control. These operators favored tariff protection. The president of the Idaho Mining Association made the statement that if they couldn't get proper tariff protection and had a choice between a continued subsidy and closing most of their mines, they would rather close them. However, there was some strong support for this subsidy program by the smaller high-cost operators.

SMALL MINES DIVISION
SMALL MINES DIVISION

Senator Murray has proposed that the U. S. Bureau of Mines establish a Small Mines Division, the sole function of which will be to support and encourage the smaller mining operators. It was pointed out that the small miner has no facilities for technical advice and research and that such advice and assistance could be provided by a Small Mines Division of the Bureau of Mines. It was generally conceded that the big mines started originally as small operations and by encouraging the small operator the government would lay the foundations for the development of extensive mining enterpsises.

GOLD MINING

The WPB indicated that after the first of the year all priority requirements for the gold miners would be swept aside, and in view of the ending of the Pacific war this date will probably be set ahead. Vigorous opposition was expressed throughout the meeting to the discrimination which has been the consistent policy of WPB toward the gold mining. For instance, it was pointed out that quarries producing tomb stones are granted priorities for capital additions, whereas priorities are refused to gold miners. It is hard to believe that tomb stones are more important than the production of gold. The same argument occurred with reference to manpower controls, where the gold mining operator appears to be placed at a special disadvantage and in a situation entirely different than other industries reconverting.

MINE LOANS

It was generally agreed that the RFC should be authorized to make loans on a liberal basis to mining operators, especially gold, for the purpose of enabling them to get into production. However, it was pointed out that many gold properties can operate at a profit with the current labor costs and other high costs. Before the mines closed down, the average mine had a $2.00 margin and this has been more than wiped out. Therefore, FRC loans are only the initial step and will be of no value unless the price of gold is increased, a premium is allowed for gold production, or the costs of operation materially lessened.

ACCESS ROADS

Little in the way of encouragement could be given to the access road program in the post war period. This program during the war has been based upon the necessity for wartime production of strategic and critical material. One such argument will now support further appropriations from congress. Although the access road program may be continued on a limited basis it will certtainly not be on the same scale as in recent years.

SECURITIES EXCHANGE COMMISSION

The representative of the SEC came under the wrath of Senator Murray and was dismissed from the witness stand with the statement that he was not competent to testify. The SEC had made certain requirements in regard to the issuance of a mining prospectus which for all practical purposes forces the miner to emphasize the disadvantages of his property. Also, the SEC has required bookkeeping and accounting systems in the mining industry which are contrary to good accounting practices and makes a lot of trouble for the mining operators. It was strongly stated that the present SEC rules are a definite impediment to securing private capital in the mining field.

$10 PREMIUM ON GOLD

Before the meeting adjourned the gold miners present led by Robert S. Palmer, secretary of the Colorado Mining Association, got together and recommended to the committee that a bill be introduced supporting a domestic price for gold at least $10 higher than the price paid by the United States treasury for foreign gold. The purpose of this recommendation is two fold: (1) To give the domestic gold operators a sufficient increase to enable them to get current costs and production; (2) To meet the argument made in congress last winter when I endeavored to increase the price of gold to $56 that such an increase would automatically enrich the holders of foregin gold. The foreign producers working with cheap labor can make a comfortable profit at $35, whereas the domestic operators, as pointed out above, cannot do so.

ROUND THE STATE

By Leone Baxter

CANNED HOUSES

Biggest news in the housing dilemma is "pre-fabricated, insulated, electrically heated, air conditioned, appliance equipped homes, at prices ranging from $2500 to $7500—sites extra."

While the new housing is pretty nebulous as yet, there's nothing nebulous about the controvelsial whirlwind it has stirred up. That's as turbulent as a California land boom.

RUM AND THE OPA

From that lusty, high hearted Cierra town of Truckee, Nevada County, comes a protest of OPA tactics that has nothing to do with the price of eggs.

"We could never understand what the cost of a drink of whiskey had to do with winning the war," objects Walter Barrett of the Sierra Sun. "It's easy to understand why we must prevent inflation and keep down living costs, but it seems to us that OPA money and effort could be better spent here than in squabbling over a two cents difference in the price of a glass of hooch."

BATAAN BURLESQUE

Servicemen's families who are receiving requests for funds to help build a memorial at Bataan to the men who offered their lives for democracy, may as well build their own memorial with war bonds. Data uncovered by the S. F. Better Business Bureau discloses that Gonzalo Manibog, founder of the Bataan Memorial Society, had his last benevolent organization dissolved right out from him under him, for cause, by the Honolulu Territorial Treasurer.

PENDULUM

In view of repercussions still vibrating in the U. S. after the socialistic land slide in England it is with more than casual interest that we note a late Gallup Poll on post war social reform. The majority of people it indicated, are not interested in extended social reforms such a health insurance and the like, 5 per cent said they preferred thing about as they are.

PANACEA

With family cars virtually spoofed these days, tended with care and hope that they will outlast the war, a new plague of battery racketeers is descending on some communities, to take sly advantage of car owners' concern. The swindling salesmen are offering sand, flour, epsom salts or just any old white powder as the proven panacea for all battery trouble.

The president of the Irish Free State holds office for seven years.

The highest point in San Francisco is Mount Davidson, 956 feet high.

Woman suffrage was adopted in Uruguay in 1934.

Miss Lorraine Alpers to Wed Pvt. Chester Ilges

Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. Alpers of West Main Street, Grass Valley, have announced the bethrotal of their daughter, Miss Lorraine Alpers to Pvt. Chester A. Ilges of Cleveland, Ohio.

Pvt. Ilges is the son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Ilges of Cleveland, Ohio. He has recently returned from overseas wearing three campaign ribbons for service with the 5th Division in Central Europe.

Miss Alpers, a graduate of the Grass Valley High School is secretary to the county superintendent of schools, Walter A. Carlson.

After a visit in Grass Valley Pvt. Ilges went to Camp Attebury where he will rejoin his division. Wedding plans wait upon the future disposition of his division.

FARM NEWS

LABOR SITUATION

A survey of Placer County dryyards by the Agricultural Extension Service Farm Labor office, shows a need for women and girls to work as cutters in peaches and pears. Men are also needed for dry yard work.

E. L. Martinelli, local labor office manager, states that the need for plum packers is still critical in several packing houses.

EVEN TO THE CACKLE

For a long time big pork packers saved all the hog but the squeal, and now it appears there'll be nothing left of the chicken but the cackle. Poultry dressing plants of tomorrow will make complete use of chicken feathers, combs, shanks, feet and other byproducts.

But there's still a long way to go in this direction, says William O. Hill, Emergency Food Production Assistant. For example, 100 million pounds of feathers are plucked from chickens in a year, but not over a fourth are now used by feather processors.

Now, feathers are a fiber, which is chemically very much like the wool of sheep or the bristles of the hogs. Modern laboratory research has already produced feather thread that can be woven into cloth or twisted into yarn. When you come back from the hospital after your appendicitis operation of the future, you may bring home some feather thread used to sew the incision, because feather thread is eventually absorbed by the body, like catgut.

Furthermore, you may some morning eat your oats and cream from colorful light weight dishes made from ground feathers, mixed with binding material. Wall board with high insulating value can be made from feathers. And feather fiber, ground loose from the quill and mixed with byproducts of rubber yields a perfect something like imitation leather.

The French, who know their foods, have learned that pickled cock's comb holds promise. The shanks and feet of chickens are reported to make excellent gelatin. So far scientific study of these products has been limited. However the visceral fat of chickens has proved valuable in soap making, and other residues of eviscerating plants yield high grade tankage.

Dark colored clothes of washable fabric often are favored for summer wear because they show soil less than light colors, yet can be tubbed at home rather than dry cleaned. If they are to keep their clear dark color after washing and show no whitish or greyish streaks or spots, special care in laundering is necesspots, say home economists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Use soft water for washing dark colored fabrics if possible, but avoid strong water softeners which may fade colors. Make a good thick suds in lukewarm water. Avoid soaking. Put in garments, and wash as rapidly as possible. If the water is hard, make a second light suds for the first rinse—a soapy rinse that will ease out any curds from the hardness in water. Or rinse in lukewarm water containing a little vinegar. Then rinse at least twice in clear water. Traces of soap leave greyish streaks on dark fabric so thorough rinsing is important.

White starch shows on dark fabric. If starching is necessary, tint the starch before using. For brown clothes, tint starch with coffee or tea. For dark blue clothes, use bluing in the starch. Or use the ready tinted starch on the market. Another way to stiffen dark fabric is with a gelatin dip. Soften 2 tablespoons of granulated gelatin in a little cold water, then dissolve it in 2 or 3 quarts of boiling water and let cool to lukewarm. Dip garment in the solution, squeeze and dry.

Hang clothes in the shade until just right dampness for ironing, or roll up in a Turkich towel. Avoid sprinkling. It may leave the fabric with a spotty look.

TROUT ANGLER HOOKS A COON

DOWNIEVILLE, Aug. 20—John Doble of Oakland, California, accompanied by Commander George Emler of the U. S. Navy, were fishing at Milton Lake and Doble reports in making a back cast, he felt his line tighten up and thinking he had hooked his line in the trees and brush behind him, turned around to disentangle his line, when, behold, he had caught a coon who had jumped for the fly on the back cast. Doble had to shoott the animal in order to free his line. Both Doble and Commander Emler were guests of Simi's Camp Pioneer Lodge on the Downieville district of the Tahoe national forest.

Regional Forester S. B. Show, in charge of the California region five forests, was on the Downieville district inspecting forest practices, Wednesray, August 8. Show was accompanied over the Downieville district by Forest Supervisor Guerdon Ellis from Nevada City and District Ranger Frank B. Delaney.

John H. Huling, fireman at the Halls Ranch station, is on a fire fighting detail on the Klamath national forest in the northern part of the state. This is the second time within a month the Klamath has had a serious lightning fire situation, and Huling is the second member of the Downieville district protection force to be dispatched to the Klamath this season. Fire prevention aide, Clarence Johnson spent eight days on the Klamath in July.

Negro Fire Fighter Given Terrible Shock

Lester Bigley, suppression crew foreman of the Big Bend ranger station, Tahoe national forest, was on duty at the fire in the vicinity of Cisco Mountain Friday. Among his crew were several Negro troopers from McClellan Field.

One of the colored soldiers leaning against a tree for a 5-minute breather, according to Bigley, suddenly looked down and saw a big rattlesnake weaving slowly around his brogans. The Negro leaped handsomely and gave a yell that made the welkin ring. Somebody else killed the snake.

Two Arrested for Careless Smoking

Frank Schwartz, a Western Union lineman, arrested by Tahoe national forest officers, was arraigned before Justice of the Peace Charles Crow of Alta, Placer County, and on pleading guilty to smoking in a restricted area, was given a suspended sentence of 10 days in jail and placed on probation. It was alleged that Schwartz' smoking started the fire near Cisco.

Conrad Stroh, pleading guilty to the same offense, was given a suspended sentence by Justice of the Peace George Gildersleeve of 15 days in jail and also placed on probation.

Late Russell Champie to Rest in Arizona

Russell Champie, who was employed with the Tahoe national forest for the past 12 years, died at his home early Thursday morning after a two day illness.

Champie had recently been engaged as forest service foreman in Forest Hill, Placer County. He was born in Arizona 40 years ago. His wife, Mrs. Olive Champie, and a daughter, Finette Champie survive.

The deceased had been in charge of the Civil Public Service camp at Forest Hill, and prior to that had been superintendent of the CCC camps established in Tahoe Forest.

Holmes Funeral Home have prepared the remains for shipment to Wickenburg, Arizona, where funeral services will be held.

County Budget Totals $1,285,797

The Nevada County Board of Supervisors meeting this week as a board of equalization has tentatively adopted a budget for the fiscal year endingg June 30, 1946 of $1,285,-797.48.

Of that amount for purposes affecting the entire county $754,487 is allotted for budgets of districts governed by the board of supervisors, $821,141.48 and for budgets of districts governed through local boards, $464,656.

It is estimated that of the total budget a grand total of $886,367,-.56, including state subventions, will be available through property taxes it is expected to raise $416,742.23. The tax rate remains the same as last year, $1.40 per $100 assessed valuation.

EDITORIAL

SINCEREST FLATTERY

If "imnitation is the sincerest flattery," San Francisco should be complimented by the decision of the Nevada County Board of Supervisors to establish a Free Farmers' Market between Grass Valley and Nevada City. For undoubtedly the incentive to this worthy enterprise was the two year success of the similar market in San Francisco.

There is plenty of room in central and northern California for many regional Farmers' Markets of this variety. If enough counties follow Nevada Countys' example, the problem of surplus fruit and vegetable crops will be solved, and one of the biggest headaches for farmers will be cured.

San Francisco salutes the new market in Nevada County, and wishes it the prosperity it deserves.

The first balloon ascension in the United States took place in Philadelphia on January 9, 1793, when Jean Tierre Blanchard took to the air for 45 minutes in the presence of President George Washington and members of his cabinet.

One of the families coming to California in 1844 with the party led by Captain Joseph Walker was that of George Yount, whose Napa County ranch became the site of Younville.

Your Refrigerator is a Wartime Veteran ....and still going STRONG!

What a good, old, dependable trooper your mechanical refrigerator has been during these wartime years! It has done a good job for you. It has taken care of several tons of food for you and your family. It has saved you many gallons of gasoline by making frequent shopping trips unnecessary. And it has saved you ration points by keeping food left-overs good for another day and another meal.

If your refrigerator came to work for you before the war (and most home refrigerators are five years old or more) it has been refrigerating food and freezing ice cubes and desserts continuously for tens of thousands of service hours. Your refrigerator really deserves some kind of a wartime award doesn't it?

Why not do this? Keep your refrigerator cleaned up, especially the mechanism. Keep it dust free. Defrost regularly. Make it last through until the day comes when you can buy your new refrigerator and its post-war companion—the Home Freezer.

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